

Smith (MI)	Thornberry	Weldon (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Tiahrt	Weldon (PA)
Smith (TX)	Torkildsen	Weller
Smith (WA)	Torricelli	White
Solomon	Trafigant	Whitfield
Souder	Upton	Wicker
Spence	Vento	Wolf
Stearns	Vucanovich	Young (AK)
Stockman	Waldholtz	Young (FL)
Stump	Walker	Zeliff
Talent	Walsh	Zimmer
Taylor (NC)	Wamp	
Thomas	Watts (OK)	

NOES—175

Abercrombie	Gibbons	Ortiz
Andrews	Gonzalez	Orton
Baesler	Gordon	Owens
Baldacci	Gutierrez	Pallone
Barcia	Hall (TX)	Payne (NJ)
Barrett (WI)	Hamilton	Pelosi
Becerra	Harman	Peterson (FL)
Beilenson	Hastings (FL)	Peterson (MN)
Bentsen	Hayes	Pickett
Berman	Hefner	Pomeroy
Bevill	Hilliard	Porter
Bishop	Hinchev	Poshard
Bonior	Holden	Rahall
Borski	Hoyer	Rangel
Boucher	Jackson-Lee	Reed
Brewster	Johnson (CT)	Reynolds
Browder	Johnson (SD)	Rivers
Brown (CA)	Johnson, E.B.	Roemer
Brown (FL)	Johnston	Roybal-Allard
Brown (OH)	Kanjorski	Rush
Bryant (TX)	Kaptur	Sabo
Cardin	Kennedy (RI)	Sanders
Chapman	Kennelly	Sawyer
Clay	Kildee	Schroeder
Clement	Klink	Scott
Clyburn	Lantos	Shays
Coleman	Lewis (GA)	Skaggs
Collins (IL)	Lincoln	Skelton
Collins (MI)	Lipinski	Slaughter
Condit	Lofgren	Spratt
Conyers	Lowe	Stark
Costello	Luther	Stenholm
Coyne	Maloney	Stokes
Cramer	Manton	Studds
Danner	Markey	Tanner
de la Garza	Martinez	Tauzin
DeLauro	Mascara	Taylor (MS)
Dellums	Matsui	Tejeda
Dicks	McCarthy	Thompson
Dingell	McDermott	Thornton
Dixon	McHale	Thurman
Doggett	McKinney	Towns
Duncan	McNulty	Tucker
Durbin	Meehan	Velázquez
Edwards	Meek	Viscosky
Engel	Mfume	Volkmer
Eshoo	Miller (CA)	Ward
Evans	Mineta	Waters
Farr	Minge	Watt (NC)
Fattah	Mink	Waxman
Fazio	Mollohan	Williams
Fields (LA)	Montgomery	Wilson
Filner	Moran	Wise
Flake	Morella	Woolsey
Foglietta	Nadler	Wyden
Ford	Neal	Wynn
Frank (MA)	Oberstar	Yates
Furse	Obey	
Gephardt	Olver	

NOT VOTING—42

Ackerman	Graham	McDade
Barton	Hansen	McHugh
Bilbray	Hastert	Mica
Burton	Houghton	Moakley
Chrysler	Istook	Parker
Clayton	Jefferson	Pastor
Crane	Kennedy (MA)	Payne (VA)
DeFazio	Kingston	Pryce
Dooley	Klecza	Rose
Dornan	LaFalce	Seastrand
Doyle	Largent	Serrano
Frost	LaTourette	Stupak
Gejdenson	Laughlin	Tate
Gerren	Levin	Torres

□ 1705

Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. NADLER changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GEPHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader to inquire about the schedule for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 26, the House will meet in pro forma session. There will be no recorded votes on Monday.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10:30 a.m. for morning hour and 12 noon for legislative business. We plan to consider one bill under suspension of the rules, H.R. 1565, legislation extending health care to veterans who have been exposed to Agent Orange. We will then continue consideration of H.R. 1868, the fiscal year 1996 foreign operations appropriations bill.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. to take up House Joint Resolution 79, a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting desecration of the U.S. flag, subject to a rule. We then plan to spend the balance of the week working on appropriations bills. We will complete the foreign operations legislation and, time permitting, consider the fiscal year 1996 energy and water, Interior, and Agriculture appropriations bills. On Thursday and Friday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for legislative business.

Mr. Speaker, it is our hope to have Members on their way home to their families and their districts by no later than 3 p.m. on Friday.

Mr. GEPHARDT. If the gentleman will answer a question or two here. I wonder if the gentleman can advise Members how late he expects the House to work on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, I think the Members should be prepared to work very late on all three of those evenings, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

I would point out that we are prepared and hopeful that we can during next week deal with a budget conference report, perhaps the Medicare select report, and hopefully we would be able to do something on a rescissions or supplemental assistance bill.

Mr. GEPHARDT. On that score, on an earlier version of the schedule provided by the majority, the rescissions bill was listed. It is not on the schedule that you just outlined. You just mentioned it. I assume that you are thinking it might come forward as well next week?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, we are still hopeful to have some continued discussions with the White House, but I believe that it is very likely that we will be able to do that next week.

Mr. GEPHARDT. The Committee on Rules is scheduled to meet on Tuesday to consider a rule regarding the constitutional amendment on the flag. Could the gentleman or the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules advise Members what rule is expected for that resolution?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. I would say to the minority leader that the Committee on Rules will be meeting, I believe, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon. The Interior appropriations bill has been pulled from that meeting and we will only consider the constitutional amendment that would allow States to ban the physical desecration of the American flag. It certainly will come to the floor under a rule and probably with 1 hour of debate and some time for a substitute by those that might be in opposition to the bill. We are in negotiation now as to just exactly how the rule would be brought to the floor.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

A couple of further questions. Could the gentleman advise Members as to when he expects the House to consider the budget conference report? I think he answered that and said it might be coming forward next week. I assume at this point you are not sure of that, but it could happen?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, we are optimistic and we would hope if everything comes together that we might be able to do that on Thursday. Possibly Friday morning.

However it works, we will do our utmost to maintain our commitment to the 3 p.m. departure for the district work period. But I should expect it would be Thursday or Friday morning.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Finally, at the end of the week, we begin the Fourth of July recess.

Could the gentleman advise Members whether he expects votes on Monday, July 10?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, I believe we would probably need to be prepared to have votes by, say, 5 p.m. on Monday, July 10. We will try to examine that and make an announcement later next week if there is any change from that.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would just end with one statement for consideration. I know the gentleman is trying, as we said this morning, to have a family friendly situation here and that was part of the reason I assume we had problems with cutting off times on votes. We appreciate that.

I would just hope that if it can be worked out next week if there is one of the nights next week that could not be extra late, that might be helpful to

people. I realize you are trying to juggle a lot of different bills and conference reports. But to the extent we could work to make that happen, I am sure Members would appreciate that.

Mr. ARMEY. I do appreciate that. I do think the Members ought to certainly make sure they make good arrangements for Monday night next week.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 1868, and that I be able to insert tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 170 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1868.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER] to assume the chair temporarily.

□ 1714

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1868) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, with Mr. BOEHNER, Chairman pro tempore, in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN].

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. CALLAHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, before I address the contents of this appropriations bill, let me take a moment to thank the staff of our Sub-

committee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs. This newly assembled little group got together only a few months ago, they are very professional. I want to tell you, it is a pleasure to work with them, particularly Charlie Flickner, Bill Inglee, John Shank, Lori Maes, and our CRS detail, Larry Nowels, and also to work with Terry Peel on the minority staff as well as Nancy Tippins on my own staff.

□ 1715

They were all very professional, and without their professional help we would not be here today with this bill.

Mr. Chairman, as far as I know, each and every member of the subcommittee supported bringing this bill to the House floor and each and every one had to go along with things they did not want. This is what legislation in the Congress is all about, compromise.

I want to thank our chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], for all his help at the early stage of the process. And I appreciate the efforts of my predecessor, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], and the ranking member of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON], for their patience, understanding, and guidance. Everything we are doing is building on the record that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], made in the last Congress, along with the former chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. Chairman, now let me simply address the contents of this bill. It is a foreign aid bill for sure, but it is more than that. It is the instrument for this President, and any future President, to work out foreign problems with more than talk but less than military force.

If Members find time to look at our committee report this weekend, I urge them to take a close look at the general introduction, beginning on page 3. Those pages express better than I can this afternoon what this bill is about and why it is necessary.

It is the instrument for American businesses and private groups to help less fortunate nations develop economically. The first items in this bill, in title I, are for export and investment assistance, and they are a priority for this committee this year. The best way to demonstrate a market economy is to do it, and that is what our businesses and investors enable others to do: learn about business by buying, selling, building, and working with American capitalists.

Because of the budget, we have had to reduce the more traditional types of development assistance, particularly when it is done through the multilateral banks. The committee does protect two categories of aid: children's programs and efforts to fight infectious diseases. In fact, we recommend a new account in the Treasury to ensure that children are protected and we continue a vigorous fight against diseases that affect both children and adults.

I am not sure that many American's are aware that our public health officials are moving towards the eradication of polio. Rotary International has been the sparkplug of this effort, and they have brought that to our attention.

In title III of the bill we have tried to go along with as much of the President's request for military assistance as we were able to afford. We have included the economic support fund and the military finance moneys that are sufficient to fulfill the Camp David accord needs. We also went along with the President's Warsaw initiative to help new democracies in Central Europe contribute to European security.

The final title, multilateral economic assistance, has had to bear the bulk of the reductions we made. That is not because our subcommittee does not appreciate what many of these banks and agencies do, but we simply had a higher priority on bilateral programs undertaken by our own Government. I would note that funding for UNICEF has been moved from title IV to the Child Survival and Disease Programs Account in title II, at the current level of \$100 million.

The subcommittee has removed many of the general provisions from title V. Some of them have been picked up in the authorization bill. Others were no longer needed. Many of the amendments that have been filed will occur during consideration of the general provisions title.

Let me close by going over a few of the numbers. The dollar levels that the House provides in this bill, history indicates, will be very close to what the final, enacted numbers are.

This bill is less than \$12 billion in budget authority. That is \$1.5 billion less than the current year, and almost \$10 billion less than the level of a decade ago. It is the lowest level in a decade.

At \$11.99 billion, this bill is \$2.8 billion less than the President's request, a reduction of 19 percent. that may be the largest reduction in history. We know it is the largest reduction within the last two decades.

Finally, this bill is under the congressional budget. In fact, it is over \$200 million under our subcommittee allocation.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. We have tried to come up with a fair bill and we worked hard to balance the priorities of the new Republican majority and our veteran Democratic Members. I think we have accomplished what we set out to do.

There will be those who will come to the floor today and next week when we continue this bill who will want to spend more money on foreign aid, but I would ask each and every one of them to recognize the message that the American people sent to us in November. They said to cut spending. They did not say to cut spending in every area that we deal in except foreign aid. They said to cut everything.